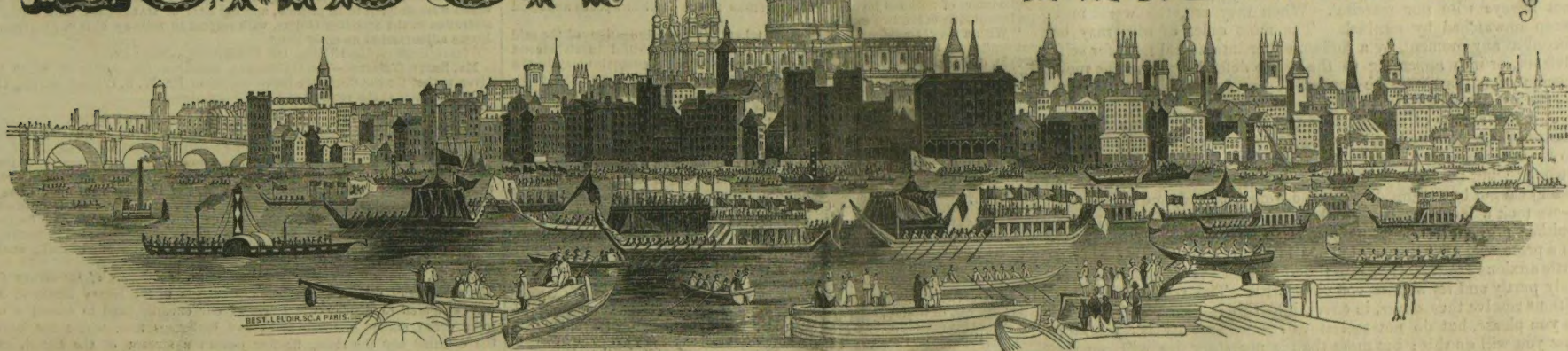


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 210.—Vol. VIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE LAHORE TREATY.



INDIA is again at peace; a campaign almost unexampled in the rapidity of its operations, and the completeness of its results, has placed the whole territory of the Sikhs in our power. With so much at command, we may, doubtless, lay some claim to the virtue of moderation, since we have not taken the whole; and the terms of the Treaty we have dictated are, when examined, temperate enough. We did not provoke the war; it was one of defence, not conquest; true, it has ended by an increase of our territory—

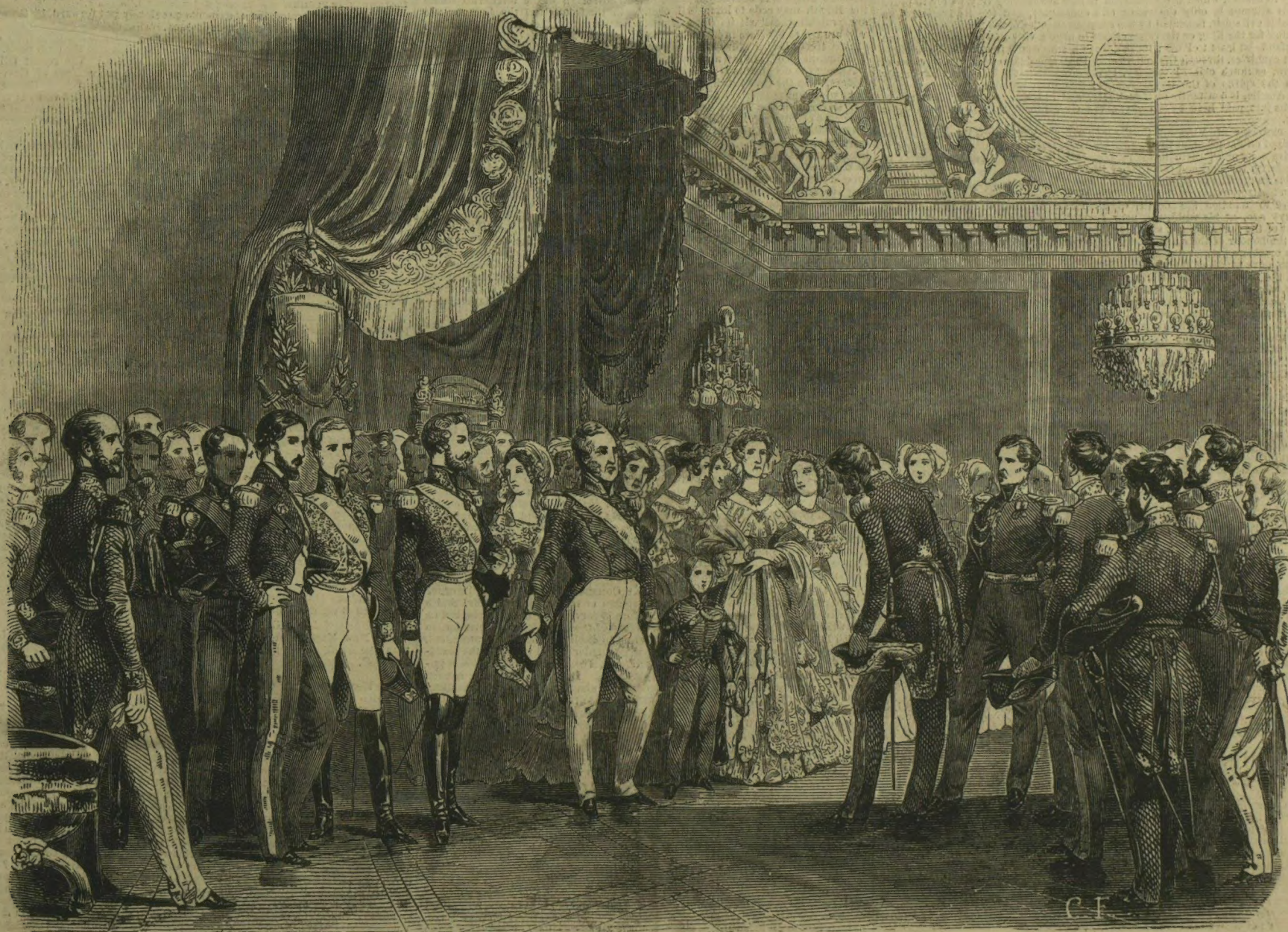
but that result has always followed our wars in India. Our Empire in the East was founded by the sword, and rests now on the belief that the same sword has lost nothing of its invincibility.

For this reason, a reverse sustained by our army in India is likely to produce the most disastrous consequences; a victory is something more than a triumph on the field. A whole Empire, peopled by millions, to whom the number of Europeans who rule them is a most insignificant fraction, watches our progress; and broken up, and decayed, and worn out as the power of the native Princes undoubtedly is—weak as may be the spirit of nationality among the bulk of our Indian subjects, yet a series of disasters to our arms would be certainly followed by the revolt of the more warlike races of the peninsula, and its past history of incursions, battles, conquests, and massacres, the crushing down of the weak and peaceful by the strong and ferocious, would be acted over again. There are races in India who can fight and subdue; but the capacity of ruling they have not. It is the comparative quiet, security, and justice which the natives enjoy under our sway which constitute the other great element of our supremacy. There is much in the history of the earlier periods of our dominion in India that we could wish blotted out; but what we hope is now impossible with us—what we denounce as oppression, sordid avarice, and cruelty, is practised in all its enormity by the independent rulers of India; and the records of the Court of Lahore, with its extortions, mutilations, murders, the robberies that fill the treasury, the bribes that buy justice as a matter of course, would soon become again the system of government over all India. Humanity and civilisation in the East would be thrown back, perhaps for centuries, by the subversion or decay of the dominion of England. It is only by contemplating what might have been the probable effects of a defeat of the English

arms in the last campaign that we can appreciate the immense importance of our victories.

The destruction, slaughter, and suffering of war are, in the abstract, terrible to contemplate; they are alike lamented by the wise and deplored by the merciful. It is only by considering the greater havoc, the wider slaughter, the deeper suffering that war prevents, that we can be brought to admit it as a necessity—a dreadful one indeed, but to be encountered for the sake of escaping the greater evils that would otherwise ensue. A surgical operation, with all its accompaniments of knives and incisions, flowing blood and intense physical pain, is frightful and ghastly enough to the individual; yet it must be encountered, on the penalty of the extinction of life, or dragging it out miserably through years of disease and pain. Happy are those who are never exposed to the dire alternative; happier still would it be for mankind if his frame were exempt from these fleshy ills: but it is not so, and we must accept life on the conditions upon which the Creator bestows it. Happy would it be for the nations if war could be blotted out of the list of possibilities; but we are as far from the state of perfection in our social and political constitutions, as in our physical natures. Religion, Law, Science, the Arts, Security—all that makes life worth prizing—would be held at the mercy of the first barbarous power that chose to trample under foot the excellence of a system they could not imitate.

Nations are no better, collectively, than the men who make them: the best are obliged to be on their guard against the worst. Between man and man there are laws, with force to carry them into effect: prisons, chains, fetters, and convict-ships are the wea-



KING LOUIS PHILIPPE RECEIVING THE OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, AT THE TUILERIES, ON MAY 1.—(SEE PAGE 303.)

rooms and dormitories, must, indeed, have been fearful." Again, the Inspectors' Reports were invariably condemnatory of the economy of the Prison; accordingly, at a late Quarter Sessions of the County Magistrates, it was resolved that this Prison should be taken down, and an enlarged county gaol adapted for the separate system erected on its site. The prisoners then in the gaol were sent to the Westminster Bridewell, and a commencement was forthwith made in the erection of the New Prison; and, although the "first stone" was laid on Monday last, the basement, and one of the wings for officers' residences, were already completed.

The Committee of Magistrates appointed by the Court to superintend the erection of the New Prison, invited their fellow Magistrates, and several guests, to witness the ceremony of laying the stone, by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Custos Rotulorum of the County. The hour appointed was two o'clock, by which time the party had assembled at the Sessions House, at Clerkenwell, whence they proceeded across "the Green" to the prison site, in the following order:—

High Constable.
Mr. Mosely, the Architect.
Mr. Grimdell, Builder.
Mr. Mando, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.
Mr. Wright, Clerk of Committees.
Sessions Beadle.
The Rev. G. JEPSON, Chaplain.
Mr. Pryor, Chairman of the Visiting Justices of the House of Correction.
Mr. Allen, the County Treasurer.
Committee, with staves.
The Assistant Judge, with Noble Visitors.
The Sessions' Messenger, with Trowel, Mallet, &c.
THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.
Mr. Rotch, Chairman of the Building Committee.
Magistrates and their Friends.

On reaching the stone, the authorities being grouped around it, Mr. Rotch, Chairman of the Building Committee, opened the proceedings with a well-considered address, emphatically explaining the advantages to be expected from "the erection of a Prison, for the first time in England, adapted for the reception of prisoners before their trial. There were many who might consider the common goal to be of that character, but he would wish them to remember that those goals contained a great many other prisoners of different classes as well as unconvicted. Their object was to have a prison which might do away with the most objectionable practice, the taking of bail, not with reference to the offence, but to the parties committed. It had often happened in his memory that persons in the higher ranks of life were allowed to give enormous bail, and then forfeited the amount of the bail, whereby justice was defeated. This was a great evil, but all would shudder at the idea that any man, whether he was a noble or a labourer, should be required, on a mere suspicion of guilt, to enter the doors of a Prison, such as the walls around them formerly enclosed. The object of the law was security, before trial, but not punishment."

Prayer having been offered up by the Rev. G. Jepson (the Chaplain to the New Prison), to prosper the objects of the new erection, a bottle, filled with specimens of the currency of the present reign, with Roman coins, found in the ruins of the old buildings, with the autograph of the Marquis of Salisbury, and the list of the Committee of Erection, was deposited under the foundation-stone, which was then placed in its proper position by the noble Marquis, with the usual ceremony. As soon as the observance was concluded, three cheers were given, and

The Marquis of Salisbury congratulated the spectators and the county on the result; and, after referring to the importance of the new work, his Lordship trusted that the building now about to be raised would, to a great extent, do away with that contamination which attached to every man who had been committed on a charge of crime—that the verdict of his peers would clear the innocent man from the gaols of the country without any association with the guilty of the land. He trusted that the example which had been set by the great county of Middlesex would be followed by the magistracy of others; and, whatever the opinion as to solitary confinement might be, that it would be borne in mind that that system would be carried out only in its mildest form. He hoped that the effect would be to check youth in the first step of vice.

Three cheers were then given for the Marquis of Salisbury; and the ceremony being thus concluded, the company returned in procession to the Sessions House, where they partook of an elegant cold collation, which had been prepared and laid out by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion Tavern.

Mr. Pownall, the Chairman of the Court of Magistrates, presided, and was supported by the Marquis of Salisbury on his right, and the Earl of Chichester on his left hand. There were, also, at the cross table, Mr. Sergeant Adams, the Assistant Judge; Colonel Wood, M.P.; Colonel Thos. Wood, M.P.; Mr. Bodkin, M.P.; Mr. Sheriff Laurie, &c.

Mr. Pownall, after proposing the health of the Marquis of Salisbury, adverted to some very interesting criminal statistics, showing the decrease of crime, in proof of the importance of the movement that had taken place with respect to the treatment and reformation of prisoners.

The Marquis of Salisbury having returned thanks, "the Building Committee of Magistrates" was the next toast, for which Mr. Rotch, the chairman, returned thanks, observing, with regard to the separate system, they had no fear that, under the superintendence of an active and intelligent magistracy, the system in that county would ever be attended with injurious effects. (Cheers.) They had that day set an example which he trusted soon to see followed by every county in England. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sergt. Adams proposed "The health of the Earl of Chichester, and the other Commissioners of the Pentonville Prison present, Major Jebb and Messrs Crawford and Russell." The learned gentleman expressed his opinion that the experiment at Pentonville of the solitary system had been very successful, notwithstanding all that they had heard to the contrary. He then proceeded to show to how great an extent the juvenile offender yet remained in this country uncared for; and alluded to an experiment made at Warwick, in which, by the mode of treatment pursued with young criminals, a reformation of 75 per cent. was effected.

The Earl of Chichester returned thanks, and in doing so quoted the authority of Dr. Howe, president of the celebrated Deaf and Dumb Institution in Boston, to prove that the solitary system as practised at Pentonville was not liable to the objections of the American plan.

The next toasts were "The Members of Parliament for the County of Middlesex" (acknowledged by Colonel Wood), and "The Lord Mayor and Magistrates of the City of London" (acknowledged by Sheriff Laurie).

The healths of the Assistant Judge, and of the Rev. Mr. Field and Mr. Merry, were then proposed and duly responded to; and shortly after five o'clock the company separated.

We have engraved the front elevation of the New Prison, from the Architect's drawing. On a future occasion, we shall present to our readers the ground-plan.

MR. BROTHERTON, M.P.

Many members of Parliament have, by long application to peculiar measures and motions, acquired a kind of vested interest in them. Mr. Hume has been, time out of mind, the Inspector-general of accounts—the "old grub" of Treasury balance sheets—the detector of stray hundreds, and totals made up by an imaginative process rather than an arithmetical one. Mr. Ewart has the punishment of death as his theme, and, lately, has acquired a parliamentary property in the Art-Unions, which seem threatened with death by law. Mr. Villiers will go down to posterity as the annual repealer of the Corn-laws, with a motion for which he every year knocked at the door of Parliament and the heart of the Premier. Mr. Mackinnon has set his mind on compelling chimney-sweepers to be smokeless, and on prohibiting the burial of the dead in our crowded cities. The first is pronounced to be difficult—the last, Sir J. Graham says, is impossible. In France and Spain the poisonous and abhorrent practice was abolished a century ago; but what a Secretary of State says must be true, and the living submit still to daily outrages on the most sacred feelings of humanity, and can only wish Mr. Mackinnon success, not make him succeed. Other measures and motions there are scattered about the House of Commons, which various members take to themselves, and annually make a display thereupon—seldom with much result, save the columns of type in the next morning's paper.

But Mr. Brotherton hath a hobby, to which those of all others are but poor stalking-horses: theirs are trotted out but once a session or so—Mr. Brotherton moutheth his rightly; he it is who releases the Speaker from duty, at the close of each evening's labours; he it is who, from the back bench on the left hand of the Chair—(contrary to classic usage, by the way; the auspicious omens came not in the sinister, but dexter direction)—doth nightly move, as early as possible, that "this House do now adjourn." It may surprise those unlearned in Parliamentary mysteries, that the Speaker cannot adjourn himself, by the ordinary process of getting up and walking out of the House: common men might do this, but the Speaker is no common man. Unless some Member pronounce the spell, there the Speaker must sit, through the night and on till next day, fast bound as the lady in "Comus" would have been without Sabrina. There is a tradition that the calamity once actually happened, or was about to happen; and that a messenger caught two Members and brought them back, and the imprisoned Speaker was released. But the incident is dated in remote times, and belief in it is not exacted.

Mr. Brotherton continues from choice a practice he first took up on principle, and by his perseverance in it we cannot help thinking the House is much indebted to him. The hours hon. gentlemen will sit when they are in a business humour have no limit from weariness. There is nothing like a snug party of half-a-dozen or so for passing bills or clauses, or votes of money; the latter some things were done the better; there was less risk of "a confounded disturbance" about them. Imagine the delight of an Admiralty Secretary or Ordnance Clerk getting through the estimates with the clock pointing at half-past two, and Mr. Hume in bed and asleep, assured that nothing would come on in his way "at that hour of the evening." The opportunity seldom occurred, but the luxury of it was the more appreciated, and when it did, the chance was never thrown away. How the hundreds of thousands went!

But this mode and time of doing business not being universally approved, some check was attempted to be placed on the inordinate love of work, and Mr. Brotherton, for Session after Session, always opposed entering upon any fresh business after midnight. A pending debate, of course, must be closed; this was the exception to his rule, but to any new question after that hour he opposed the motion of adjournment. To a great extent he succeeded, and, doubtless, had his reward in the approval of his own conscience, and the blessings of the reporters, with whom the hon. gentleman is deservedly popular. The only fault that can be found with him is an occasional want of sternness; he is sometimes prevailed on by an imploring look from the Treasury bench, and "only this next vote," or "just this bill through Committee." At such times he has not always enough of the Roman in him; he relents, shakes his head deprecatingly, and looks at the clock; but as it is "only that one," allows the infraction of his rule. It is a necessary consequence of his self-devotion that Mr. Brotherton is the last man to be seen on the benches; he and the mace generally go together. The hon. gentleman represents Salford; he not unfrequently joins in the debates, but never at much length, or obtrusively. He is extremely liberal in all his opinions. He has sat for the borough since 1842.

ADVERTISEMENTS

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN, PRINCE ALBERT, and the PRINCESS ROYAL.—Uninterrupted career of success of Mr. Loman Rodé's popular Asiatic Spectacle, which is nightly hailed with the most enthusiastic applause. On MONDAY, MAY 11th, and each Evening during the Week, THE ARAB AND HIS STEED, or the Pearl of Baghdad, introducing the Noble Stud and Treble Company. New and popular SCENES OF THE HIPPODROME; additional talent—first appearances: Tamed Steeds, and first work of a novel, grotesque BALLET, in which the principal Pantomimists of the Establishment will appear.—Doors open at Six, commence at Seven.—Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On FRIDAY, May 15, 1846, will be repeated HAYDN'S ORATORIO, THE CREATION. Principal Vocal Performers: Mrs. Sanderlin, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of above 500 Performers. Tickets, 3s. each; Reserved Seats, in the Gallery, 5s.; in the Area, 10s. 6d., may be obtained of the principal Music Sellers; of Mr. BOWLEY, 53, Charing-cross; Mr. RIES, 102, Strand; or of Mr. MITCHELL, 39, Charing-cross. THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—THE EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, in the GARDENS OF THE SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK. will be held this Season in the NEW CONSERVATORY, on WEDNESDAYS, MAY 20th, JUNE 3rd, JULY 1st. Tickets may be obtained at the Gardens, by presenting an order from a Fellow or Member, Price Five Shillings each.

COLOSSEUM.—LONDON BY NIGHT.—NOTICE.—In consequence of many persons having been disappointed in not witnessing the additional atmospheric effects in the marvellous Panorama of London by Night, they will in future be repeated every half hour instead of every hour. Grand Orchestral Organ, from Three till Five; and Eight till Half-past Ten. Holiday Prices continued. DAY EXHIBITION. Panorama of London—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories—Aviary—Classic Ruins—Mont Blanc and Mountain Torrent, &c., &c. EVENING EXHIBITION.—London by Night—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories, brilliantly illuminated.—Scenes of the Mountains of France, Italy, &c., represented by Moonlight.—Open from Ten till Half-past Five, and Half-past Seven till Half-past Ten. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. BROADWELL.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS. Mr. LOVE will give Entertainments. On MONDAY, MAY 11, at the GATE HOUSE, HIGHGATE. On TUESDAY, MAY 12, at the SCHOOL ROOMS, STRATFORD. On THURSDAY, MAY 14, at the LECTURE HALL, GREENWICH. On MONDAY, MAY 18, at the ROOMS, HILL-STREET, PECKHAM. On TUESDAY, MAY 19, at the ALBION HALL, HAMMERSMITH. On TUESDAY, MAY 26, at the CASTLE HOTEL, RICHMOND. Doors open at Half-past Seven, Commence at Eight. Front Seats, 2s.; Second, Commence 1s.

GENERAL TOM THUMB'S Farewell Levees at the EGYPTIAN HALL.—On account of the unprecedented success and crowded state of the room at each Levee, the Little General begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he will continue to appear Every Day and Evening, in all the Costumes and Performances in which he had the honour of appearing, three times before her Majesty, and at all the principal Courts of Europe. Hours from Half-past twelve to two, half-past three to five, and half-past seven to nine o'clock. Admission, 1s.: Children under Ten years of age, Half-price. All Tickets that have been issued will be admitted notwithstanding their dates. After nine o'clock each evening, the General appears in his New Play at the City of London Theatre, Bishopsgate-street.

NOVELTIES of extreme interest and information at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—SCENES in the OREGON TERRITORY form a part of an entirely new SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, PORTRAITS of the most distinguished men in the SIKH GOVERNMENT and ARMY of LAHORE, magnified by the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE; also PORTRAITS of Sir H. HARDINGE and Sir ROBERT and Lady SALE. THE PHYSIOSCOPE and CHROMATROPE, with new and beautiful views of the most interesting of Novelties at work are MACINTOSH'S ROTARY ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for ascending and descending Inclined Planes, KARELL'S ARCHIMEDIAN RAILWAY, an ENVELOPE CUTTING MACHINE, WOOD'S NEW PATENT STEAM-ENGINE GOVERNOR, and the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—Experiments with the DIVING BELL and DIVER. LECTURES on CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with brilliant experiments. Admission, 1s.; Schools Half-price. A brief description of the Oregon Territory, from Notes by a Nine Years' Resident, presented to the Visitors.

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THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement and jewelled, the prices are four guineas and a half, six, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, ten, twelve, fourteen, and sixteen guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Bookcases, Chests, &c.; strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Deed Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, Kitchen ranges, fenders, iron bedsteads, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works, for verandas, lawns, &c.; flower stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices in plate figures for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

NEW PARISIAN ESTABLISHMENT, for PERFUMERY, GLOVES, and ARTICLES DE PARIS, 160, REGENT-STREET, is JUST OPEN.—L. T. PIVER, Proprietor of the two Largest Houses of the kind at Paris and Brussels, begs most respectfully to inform, that every effort has been made to render the London Establishment splendid and unique in the beauty and quality of its productions—many of which will be sold at the most moderate prices.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, Strand (established 20 years), solicits attention to the SHIRTS he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, washing included. They are made from Mansfield's Patent Long Cloth, with fine Linen Fronts, Collars, and Wristbands, the Corazas and other new styles, and are superior to what are usually charged 8s. 6d.; also all Fine Linen, 10s. 6d., usual price 1s. 4d. In proof of this, he offers to send one as sample, post free, upon receipt of the amount, and is added as part payment of postage. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist girth.

BERDOE'S LIGHT WATERPROOF OVER-COATS, guar-anteed to exclude any rain whatever.—The established reputation of these garments has been so long and universally admitted, that continuing their sale to notice them is unnecessary, were it not that their well-known extensive sale is continually producing fresh attempts to mislead. For quality and style, efficiency, respectability, and real economy, these most convenient and admired garments are unquestionably still unrivalled.—An extensive variety in Lamas and other new materials, manufactured exclusively for W. Berdoe, for the present season, now ready, and made to order at a day's notice (Price 35s. to 50s.) only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, Over-Coat Maker, and Waterproof, 69, Cornhill (North Side).

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty and the East India Company. Established 145 years.—An extensive Stock of the finest description of Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, at the lowest prices consistent with maintaining that character for superiority of workmanship for so many years. Compensated duplex and lever watches, upon the principle of their Chronometers, to which Government awarded them the prize three years in succession; elegant lever and horizontal watches; also, centre seconds watches, for the medical profession, engineers, and others; and a variety of elegant carriage and ornamental clocks. Old watches taken in exchange.—Webster and Son, 74, Cornhill.

TURNING LATHES of best London manufacture.—G. and J. DEANE invite attention to their Stock of LATHES and Machinery therewith connected; together with the very best description of Lancashire TOOLS of every kind. G. and J. Deane, having established a factory, under the superintendence of artists who have devoted much time and capital to the improvement of Lathes, beg to announce their determination to supply only such articles as may be confidently relied upon for accuracy of construction and finish. Chucks of every description, Slide-rests, Rose-engines, and other apparatus constructed on the most approved principles. Alterations and repairs promptly attended to. All kinds of machinery built to order.—DEANE'S, Gun Manufactory, 30, King William-street, London-bridge.

THE ROSHERVILLE HOTEL.—Messrs. WINCH and CALDER, in announcing that they have RE-OPENED the above HOTEL for the SEASON, beg to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally who distinguished them last Summer with so large a share of patronage, and to solicit the continuance of those favours, to which (if they can be insured by strict attention to comfort, and moderation in charges) they flatter themselves they may lay claim. The Hotel has undergone various improvements, rendering it, if possible, more commodious than heretofore; and, in compliance with the opinions and wishes of many of their friends, W. and C. have adopted a system now generally in practice, having established a low, but fixed rate of charges for attendance, which, though it will probably result in loss to themselves, they trust will meet with the approbation of their visitors. The Culinary Department will be, as usual, under the management of a first-rate Chef de Cuisine; and a supply of every delicacy of the season, including Whitebait, will be in constant readiness. The Wines are of the finest quality, and W. and C. venture to assert inferior to none.

PEOPLE mindful of economy should recollect that, during the present depressed state of the markets, 6lb Bags of useful and excellent TEA may be had for either 15s., 21s., or 23s. 6lbs of good COFFEE for 5s., and fine sorts on equally advantageous terms.—East India Tea Company's Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate.

NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, LONDON.—The following sample package is recommended to Families, who wish (previous to purchasing their usual supply of Teas, Coffees, &c.) to sample and prove the superior excellence of the goods sold by DAKIN and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, and it will be forwarded to the Country (carriage free), on receipt of a Post-office order for the £2; the 3d. being allowed as the cost of the Post-office order:—

	£	s.	d.
3 lbs Finest True Rich Congou Tea	4s	6d	0
1 lb Very Fine Hyson or Gunpowder	5s	6d	0
1 lb Strong Congou, Tea for Domestic	3s	6d	0
6 lbs Coffee, ripe and rich in Flavour	1s	8d	0
1 lb The Old English Mustard	4s	6d	1
2 lbs Best Bermuda Arrowroot (in a Tin Case)	1s	6d	0
1 lb Finest Tapioca Imported	0s	8d	0
1 lb Finest Bencoolen Cloves	0s	3d	0
2 oz Finest Brown Nutmegs	8s	0d	0
1 lb Very Best Cayenne Pepper	3s	4d	0

All goods afterwards ordered will be sent warranted equal to those samples.

REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS, at HALF PRICE.—KING and SHEATH have just received from the Shetland Isles upwards of 7000 White and Coloured Shetland Shawls, Two Yards and a Quarter Square; to be sold at 10s. 6d. each. One, or any larger quantity, sent carriage free to ladies residing in the country.—Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

TO LADIES ESPECIALLY.—KING and SHEATH respect-fully announce the completion of their alterations, and beg to thank their friends and the public for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced business. K. and S. have only further to observe, that, as their premises are now rendered more commodious for carrying on a large trade, no effort shall be wanting on their part to merit a still greater share of patronage, which has been so liberally bestowed. For the convenience of their friends and the public residing in the country or in foreign parts, K. and S. will, for the future, send Patterns and Samples from their stock free of expense, as they have always on sale immense stocks of Silks, Linsens, Fancy Dresses, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Lace, &c., which, from their extent of ready money business (being thereby able to make all purchases for cash), they can offer at such prices that country shops cannot attempt to do. KING and SHEATH will show on Monday Next

3000 yards of White Saracen, at 7/3d.
4900 yards of Glacé Gros, at 1s. 9/3d.
3000 yards of Black and Coloured Tussis, at 2s. 6/3d.
7000 yards of Rich Fancy Silks, at 3s. 6d.
Also, about £2000 worth of Valenciennes, Mechlin, Brussels, and Lisle Thread Laces, at an immense reduction in price.
Orders from India, China, America, or any foreign parts, executed with the greatest despatch and care.—Please to address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that a MEETING of the Holders of Scrip issued by the South-Eastern Railway Company in respect of the capital to be raised for the redemption of the said Scrip, comprised in the Bills hereinafter mentioned, and which Scrip is proposed, in the event of the said Bills being passed into a law, to be converted into Shares or Stock of the said Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 16th day of May, 1846, at Twelve o'clock at Noon precisely, at the Terminus of the said Railway, near London-bridge, Southwark, when the several Bills hereinafter mentioned, which are now before Parliament, will be submitted to such Scrip-holders for their approval, viz:—

A Bill to enable the South-Eastern Railway Company to make a Railway from the South-West side of the Waterloo-road, near to the York-road, in the parish of Lambeth, to the London and Greenwich Railway.

A Bill to enable the South-Eastern Railway Company to make a Railway to join the South-Eastern, Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate Railway, in the parish of Chatham, in the county of Kent, with a diverging Line to Dartford, and with Branches to Sheerness and Faversham Creek.

A Bill to enable the South-Eastern Railway Company to make a Railway from the London and Greenwich Railway to the South-Eastern Railway, in the parish of Great Chart, in the county of Kent, with Branches to Tunbridge and Riverhead, in the parish of Sevenoaks.

A Bill to authorise the South-Eastern Railway Company to make a Railway from Tunbridge Wells to join the Rye and Ashford Extension of the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway, near Hastings.

A Bill to enable the South-Eastern Railway Company to make and maintain a Railway from the South-Eastern Railway near Reigate, to Dorking, in the county of Surrey.

A Bill to enable the South-Eastern Railway Company to make a Railway from Maidstone to join the Gravesend and Rochester Railway and Canal, near Strood and Rochester, and to alter the levels of part of the Maidstone Branch of the South-Eastern Railway.

A Bill to enable the South-Eastern Railway Company to make a Railway from the South-Eastern, Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate Railway, near Canterbury, to Dover.

A Bill to enable the South-Eastern Railway Company to make and maintain a Railway from the South-Eastern, Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate Railway, at Chislehurst, to Margate.

A Bill to enable the South-Eastern Railway Company to make and maintain a Railway from the Town of Rye to the mouth of Rye Harbour.

And notice is hereby further given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders in the South-Eastern Railway Company will be held immediately after the conclusion of the said Meeting of Scrip-holders, and

Madame de Staël, when she was at her seat, at Coppet, or in any other beautiful spot, would sigh, and exclaim, "Where is my dear Rivin in the Rue du Bac." Those who have this fancy for the flow of the Paris gutters have had ample indulgence. These Sunday Rubicons of the neatly shod *grisettes* have overflowed for the last six weeks. Rain has been the accompaniment of all recreations. The foreign visitors, however, have appeared totally indifferent to it; some have braved it in a manner most amusing to our Parisians; for example,



EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—"THE VILLA FOUNTAIN."—PAINTED BY W. L. LEITCH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

that Titan of the turf, Sir William Don, who ran his race at the Champ de Mars, dressed in white jean, on a very little horse—so that his form appeared dilated, and the contrast was extraordinary; the rider appeared to come from Brobdingnag and the horse from Lilliput. Rain however violently it might, daily the crowds of strangers increased, and hourly they were beheld in the streets and in the promenades. The dealers in Parisian luxuries have exerted their utmost ingenuity to avail themselves of the opportunity. Ladies Powerscourt, Londonderry, Aylesbury, and Alice Peel, &c., were purchasers of all the finest articles of dress. The sums they gave were enormous. Lady L. bought a simple dress I saw,

40*l.* a yard; Lady A. paid 1,800*l.* for a mantlelet; Lady P. gave 7,000*l.* for a veil; Lord Castlereagh purchased, for £1,200 (30,000*fr.*), a lace dress for his bride to be, Lady Powerscourt. The news of these preparations for the season soon reached noble ladies and leaders of fashion in London, and, not to be eclipsed, they ordered enormous purchases to be made in Paris. The London House of Vanillon and Lauré, alone, to satisfy their customers under these circumstances, bought to the amount of four hundred thousand francs, of the most expensive commodities. The immense profits here made by the *marchandises de modes* and fashionable milliners is very clearly proved by the style in which they live. At the Champs

Elysées, the Bois de Boulogne, the Steeple-chase at Berny, and at the races of the Champ de Mars, they have appeared in the most elegant and sumptuous equipages. Their hand-boxes are carried to their customers by footmen in splendid liveries; their apartments are magnificent beyond expression—you behold nothing but gilding and velvet on all sides; their tables of marble or mosaic are laden with sevrès and bronzes. At the Opera, they have the best boxes, and appear always in front, as if only seeking to eclipse their customers. What a difference of habits betwixt the two capitals, although they will soon be but twelve hours' distance from each other.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.